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GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY FORECAST

Georgia and Atlanta
1979 - 1980

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ECONOMIC FORECASTING PROJECT
Donald Ratajczak, Director
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Kenneth Black Jr., Dean

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GEORGIA ECONOMY FALLS BELOW NATIONAL GROWTH RATE

Donald Ratejczak, Director
Economic Forecasting Project
Georgia State University

Recent Actvity

Unemployment in Georgia fell below 5% in September while the insured unemployment rate declined to 1.76% during the September reference week. In both cases, this is a full percentage point below comparable rates nationwide and is extremely close to the minimum that unemployment can reach as a result of overall economic conditions without generating increasing pressures upon wage demands. Unfortunately, further improvement is not anticipated during the forecast period.

According to the latest data on personal income, the Georgia economy has been slowing relative to the nation for more than a year. Total personal income in Georgia is up only 11.3% (as compared to 12.1% nationwide) in the latest twelve months. Nonfarm income slowing in wage disbursements is responsible for this weakness. In the second quarter, the official data suggest that nonfarm income in Georgia grew only 1.4% as compared to 2.2% nationwide. Moreover, the national economy was weakened by gasoline lines and truckers stoppages, both of which were inconsequential in Georgia. Thus, the official estimates probably should not be to measure economic conditions in Georgia at this time.

Weakness in earnings growth was most pronounced for construction (-3.2%), military payrolls (-0.8%), and retail trade (-0.4%), although only state and local payrolls (3.0%), finance (1.8%), and wholesale trade (1.5%) showed any zip. Except for finance, these strong areas cannot be sustained without some increase in economic activity from the weak areas.

The official income figures may be so unreliable because they are using the official employment figures to establish their estimates. As table 5 indicates, seasonally adjusted employment in Georgia peaked in the first quarter and has been trending downward ever since. The greatest area of weakness has been in construction, while large declines also occurred in retail trade and services. Every year during an economic expansion this pattern reappears only to be eliminated during the subsequent benchmark revisions. However, table 5 is instructive in illustrating changes in manufacturing and transportation activity, where subsequent revisions are much less substantial. Thus, the developing weakness in the building related group of lumber, furniture, and the minerals processing group (stone, clay, glass) may be the beginning of a sustained decline. Similarly, weakness in fabricated metals, transportation equipment (indefinite layoffs at the GM plants at Lakewood and Doraville were only partially anticipated), apparel and the plastics and petroleum processing portions of other nondurable manufacturing may be signalling the development of recessionary tendencies in those industries. At the same time, primary metals remains surprisingly strong while the machinery industries continue a nearly unabated advance. Printing, which lags economic activity, also continues to strengthen. Industries showing little direction include unspecified durables such as instruments and ordnance, textiles, paper and transportation services. Airline traffic is beginning to weaken. Normally, flight cancellations would be causing layoffs. However, the expansion at Hartsfield may be ready in time to offset the cyclical decline in employment that otherwise would develop.

The Georgia coincident indicators, which contains a wider sampling of activity than the employment data that dominates most regional analysis, showed that the 1% positive

growth in economic activity that occurred in the second quarter continued through the summer. The March peak was exceeded in August and further expansion was measured during September. This strongly suggests that a recession has not yet started in Georgia, although it also shows that activity is well below normal. During the latest twelve months, Georgia activity increased 3.4% by this measure as compared to 1.7% gains nationwide. During the summer, however, Georgia activity fell below gains in the nation. This should be expected if second quarter weakness nationwide was caused by temporary disruptions. However, activity continued to slow through September with weakness becoming measurable in all sectors except corporate earnings. If the estimates on hours worked are reliable, productivity increased by 0.5% in Georgia during the summer (about the same as nationwide) but showed a surprisingly strong 2% gain during the last year (as compared to a 1.6% decline nationwide). These productivity estimates are only partially confirmed by the modest improvement in corporate earnings. Thus, yet another data discrepancy suggests that employment in Georgia is being understated at this time.

September's leading indicators were decidedly favorable, with gains approaching normal rates of expansion. Consumer purchases and nonresidential construction contracts accounted for most of the gain although two labor market indicators (initial unemployment claims and the adjusted layoff rate) also gave positive signals. A third measure of employment conditions, the length of the manufacturing workweek, was down. The only areas recording weakness were the mortgage and savings indicators, and those declines were reduced in September. Of course, these statistics pre-date the shift in Federal Reserve activity on October 6 and the subsequent violent reaction of credit markets to those changes. Moreover, the favorable performance in Georgia was eclipsed by even more strength nationwide. Thus, Georgia's economy has performed better than the nation according to the most reliable measures of activity, but relative performance has slipped below the nation in the latest months.

Consumer prices in Atlanta have increased 11.2% in the twelve months to August, significantly below the 11.8% recorded nationwide. Most of this discrepancy is the result of substantially lower increases in housing costs, especially homeownership (12.6% increase vs. 16.0% nationwide) and fuels (9.1% vs. 19.7% nationwide). Food costs have increased at comparable rates, although alcoholic beverages are trailing national gains by 2.2 percentage points. Apparel has become less inflationary than nationwide in Georgia as women's apparel and footwear have not yet responded to national cost pressures. However, MARTA fare increases have contributed to a 30.3% increase in the cost of public transportation during the last twelve months. Rental rates now are increasing more rapidly than nationwide (10.0% vs. 7.5%) but homeownership costs once again have increased more slowly than nationwide as usury ceilings again are becoming binding.

By August, retail sales in the South Atlantic states had fallen below national rates of gain. This relative slowing in sales began early in 1979 and has persisted. Auto sales are slightly less robust than nationwide, but furniture store sales have been stronger. Gasoline sales also have been slightly stronger but activity at general merchandise stores and apparel shops have accounted for this continued slowing of sales. However, strong activity in nondurable sales (23% vs. 11% in the U.S.) enabled Atlanta to edge above national sales rates for the first eight months of 1979 (12% vs. 11%). This occurred despite poor sales activity in stores that specialize in department store types of merchandise. This move toward specialty apparel shops explains the weakness in Atlanta department store sales (5% vs. 8% in U.S.). Sales in Augusta slowed to the 8% national average. Macon and Savannah continued to record little gain in department store activity, thus increasing slightly their growth rate gap in comparison to the U.S.. Taxable sales in Georgia fell to a 10.9% gain from previous year levels as compared to 13.5% during the winter.

In September the effective mortgage rate for newly built homes in Atlanta was 11.07%, a 1.06 percentage point increase from the previous year. This compared with a rate of 11.02% nationwide and a 1.29 percentage point gain. For previously occupied homes, in Atlanta, mortgages were 10.98%, a 0.89 percentage point gain . Nationally, the rates were 11.19%, a gain of 1.35 percentage points during the year. Some weakness in previously occupied housing activity already was apparent in Atlanta before the Volcher initiative. Now, new contracts are being quoted at 11.75 with several discount points. Moreover, higher rates to an excess of 12% are likely early in 1980.

Commitments remained strong through the summer at Georgia savings associations, insuring strong activity until the end of this year. Georgia commitments increased 8.3% during the last three months while they were declining -0.19% in the Southeast and tumbling -5.4% nationally. These gains developed despite weakness in the growth of savings capital. In Georgia, gains were only 1.9% as compared to 2.1% for the Southeast and 2.3% in the U.S.. Mortgages outstanding grew a relatively slow 2.4% in Georgia as compared to 2.7% in the Southeast and 3.0% nationwide. Of course, the lower home-ownership costs in Georgia meant that more housing units could be financed for the same mortgage debt as in the nation.

Sales tax receipts rebounded during the summer to an 11.4% gain over previous year levels following increases of 9.4%, 13.6%, 13.9% and 16.6% in previous quarters. Nationally, a similar rebound to 9.1% was recorded following a 7.4% gain during the spring and 13.4%, 11.7%, and 12.5% in previous quarters. The Georgia consumer continues to show more strength than in the nation, although the trends are similar. Income taxes increased 19.4% after 17.1% and 30.8% gains in previous quarters. However, a slowing to 13.6% in October suggests that improvement may be temporary. Nationwide the figures are distorted by tax cuts but they show a gain of 8.1% following meager 1.4% and 3.3% gains in previous quarters. The corporate sector also experienced a modest bounce to 11.7% from 7.4% in the spring. Previous quarterly gains were 7.7%, 29.0% and 23.2%. Estimates for all state and local governments show a 10.1% gain following 9.6%, 35.6%, 26.6% and 16.8% in previous quarters. Total Georgia revenues rebounded to 11.7% from 10% in the previous quarter. This is slightly above the 11.6% gain to date, but October's revenues grew only 8.4%. We expect to see renewed slowing in these revenues leading to gains of 10% for this fiscal year and only 9% next year as corporate accruals turn negative.

Summary of Outlook

At least a minor recession now appears inevitable for Georgia in 1980. Economic activity may decline 1% during the year while employment growth will be negligible. The unemployment rate should increase by 2 percentage points to 7% while the insured unemployment rate should rise toward 4%. Construction and building materials are expected to lead the decline, but weakness also is expected to be extensive for transportation equipment. Lesser declines are expected in metals, textiles, apparel and paper. Because machinery activity will weaken late in 1980, the early phases of recovery are expected to be relatively modest. At the present time, this weakness in goods activity is expected to slow, but not stall, the service and distribution economy. Normally, wholesale trade and transportation services would be declining in response to such weakness, but the expansion at Hartsfield and the more conservative expansion of wholesale activity during 1979 may preclude such a correction.

One concern is the continued decline in purchasing power adjusted for inflation. In 1979, nonfarm personal income will fall short of gains in prices and is epxected

to do so again in 1980. Retail activity has been outstripping this growth in purchasing power, but a substantial correction by the consumer cannot be ruled out. Thus, employment in retail trade, which already has been marked down to show only a marginal gain in 1980, could actually show a decline. Thus, even the estimate of a modest 7100 expansion in jobs during 1980 may prove to be too optimistic.

Recovery is expected to begin later in 1980 as declining interest rates nationwide begin to attract new homebuyers. Also, inventory corrections should be completed in building materials and transportation equipment by that time. A repeat of 1975 is not likely but a decline is economic activity during 1980 is nearly certain.

Atlanta Could Outperform State in Recession Year

Unemployment rates in Atlanta remain below those for the state at 4.5 % in September. Moreover, the insured unemployment rate has widened the gap to 0.5 percentage points below the state. Of course, the latest layoffs at GM facilities soon should change that picture.

The biased employment figures contained in table 5 show a similar pattern of decline in Atlanta as in Georgia until September, when services rebounded from a summer lull. Of course, unemployment in retail service and constr ction show the same measurement problems as in the state. Construction has not fallen as rapidly as in the state as residential activity remains strong while nonresidential construction contracts recently have surged. Stone, clay, and glass also remains strong, although other building related manufacturing has weakened. The machinery sectors have exhibited significant strength while the metals have continued to grow modestly. Even transportation equipment was attempting a rebound prior to the latest layoff announcements. Employment now will be declining sharply in that sector until well into 1980. In nondurables, processing paper, printing, and chemicals have weakened slightly while textiles and apparel have improved. No substantial surprises are expected in employment of nondurable establishments in 1980.

In the service and distribution sectors, weakness in trade is being offset by strength in transportation and finance. Some slowing in wholesale activity is healthy at this time, even if it is contributing to an increase in the Adams-Cates index of vacant warehouse space. Also, further growth in transportation is expected when the Hartsfield expansion is completed. This will offset national cyclical declining tendencies that otherwide would be dominant.

While taxable sales have slowed their growth in Atlanta relative to Georgia, they still exceed gains statewide. Thus, the current estimate of a decline in retail trade employment is not very likely. In the spring, taxable sales in Atlanta increased 12.1% as compared to 10.9% in Georgia. Of the five major counties, sales gains accelerated to 18.9% in Clayton, slumped to a modest 12.1% in Cobb, slowed even further to 11.7% in Dekalb, fell further below state rates of gain in Fulton to 10.0%, but remained robust at 24.0% in Gwinnett. The metropolitan area accounted for 47% of Georgia's taxable sales in the second quarter.

Building permits continued to slow in October, as 1305 single family permits was similar to 1302 in 1978. Multifamily units continued to be strong, gaining 710 vs. 142 in 1978 as a result of activity in Fulton and Dekalb. It now appears that 15,000 single family permits will be issued in 1979 as compared to 13,656 in 1978. Moreover, a smaller portion of these permits will be transformed into housing starts. Multifamily activity could approach 6,000 (it is 5396 through October) as compared to 3162 in 1978.

This would mean an increase in housing units by 21,000. We continue to estimate 1979 housing needs at 18,000-19,000, leading to a modest increase in inventory. In 1980, the recession is expected to reduce household formations by 15%, meaning that only 15,000-16,000 units will be needed. At the present time, we are projecting a 30% decline in single family starts but only a 15% dropoff in multifamily activity. Thus, single family permits should fall below 11,000 while multifamily activity would recede to 5,000. This would be very close to expected needs, resulting in a substantial increase in activity in 1981 as the delayed household formations seek shelter. Any price and rental relief from this housing slump should be modest.

Fulton County remains the surprising leader in activity with 4609 permits through October, of which 3016 are multifamily. Obviously, this activity is well ahead of normal absorption rates and should slow sharply in 1980. Cobb county is next with 4364 permits, well above recent absorption rates as well. Gwinnett, the new single family growth king, has permitted 3931 units and should nearly duplicate that in 1980. Dekalb county has 2405 permits and also may see some slowing in single family activity. Cherokee has moved into 5th place with 881 permits and may continue that pace in 1980. Clayton's 863 permits is more than adequate until the Hartsfield expansion is completed. In 1981, however, it could regain the fifth place in construction activity.

Atlanta financing appeared to be tight, as savings capital expanded only 1.6% and mortgages outstanding grew 2.3%. However, these were improvements over the spring. Moreover, mortgage commitments continued to expand a strong 27.2%.

As expected, wholesale activity slowed and the Coldwell Banker Industrial Vacancy Index moved from 3.0% in June to 3.7% in September. A more modest increase is expected during the fourth quarter as commercial construction begins to moderate. While excesses of the magnitude recorded in 1974 are not apparent, minor imbalances do exist in commercial and residential construction. Thus, a more significant correction than for the state is expected in construction.

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Economic Forecasting Project
November 1979

Table 1 Georgia Wage & Salary Employment for 1978 and 1979 With Forecasts for 1980 and 1981

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	78-79	79-80	80-81
Mining	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	2.6	1.3	1.3
Contract Construction	98.0	95.0	89.7	91.7	-3.1	-5.6	2.2
Manufacturing	510.4	515.8	511.0	516.2	1.1	-0.9	1.0
Durables	*172.9*	*174.5*	*171.9*	*174.4*	*0.9*	*-1.5*	*1.5*
Lumber	28.5	29.1	28.5	29.5	2.1	-2.1	3.5
Furniture	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.3	0.0	-3.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass	17.8	18.0	17.8	18.1	1.3	-1.1	1.7
Primary Metals	15.4	16.2	16.1	16.3	5.2	-0.6	1.2
Fabricated Metals	20.1	19.7	19.2	19.5	-1.9	-2.5	1.6
Nonelectrical Machinery	19.2	19.7	19.9	19.7	2.5	1.0	-1.0
Electrical Machinery	18.0	19.1	19.6	19.8	5.8	2.6	1.0
Transportation Equipment	33.2	31.7	30.1	30.6	-4.5	-5.0	1.7
Other Durables	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.6	2.7	0.0	1.8
Nondurables	*337.5*	*341.3*	*339.1*	*341.8*	*1.1*	*-0.6*	*0.8*
Food	56.7	57.4	59.3	61.0	1.1	3.3	2.9
Textiles	122.6	123.3	121.0	121.2	0.6	-1.9	0.2
Apparel	74.3	74.8	73.2	72.9	0.7	-2.1	-0.4
Paper	26.9	27.4	27.0	27.2	1.8	-1.5	-0.7
Printing	21.2	21.7	22.1	22.4	2.2	1.8	1.4
Chemicals	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.8	1.1	0.0	1.2
Leather	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	-3.3	0.0
Other Nondurables	16.5	17.1	17.0	17.4	3.8	-0.6	2.4
Transportation, Comm. & Utilities	126.6	128.3	130.5	133.5	1.4	1.7	2.3
Trade	458.7	464.2	463.2	472.6	1.2	0.9	0.9
Wholesale	*144.3*	*145.9*	*146.6*	*147.5*	*1.1*	*0.5*	*0.6*
Retail	*314.4*	*318.3*	*321.6*	*325.1*	*1.2*	*0.3*	*1.1*
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	101.9	105.2	106.9	108.2	3.2	1.6	1.2
Services	298.4	303.4	307.3	312.2	1.7	1.3	1.6
Government	391.2	398.9	404.0	408.5	2.0	1.3	1.1
Federal	*81.6*	*82.3*	*82.7*	*83.0*	*0.8*	*0.5*	*0.4*
State & Local	*309.6*	*316.6*	*321.3*	*325.5*	*2.3*	*1.5*	*1.3*
Total Wage & Salary Employment	1992.8	2018.6	2025.5	2050.9	1.3	0.3	1.3

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Table 2

Estimated Georgia Personal Income
(Millions of Dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81
Wage & Salary Income	22968	25240	27358	30070	10.2	9.9	8.4	9.9
Other Labor Income	2115	2343	2582	2845	14.7	10.8	10.2	10.2
Proprietors'Income	2258	2588	2548	2674	30.1	14.6	-1.5	4.9
Farm	*612*	*847*	*782*	*827*	*154.0*	*38.4*	*-7.7*	*5.8*
Nonfarm	*1645*	*1741*	*1766*	*1847*	*10.0*	*5.8*	*1.4*	*4.6*
Labor & Proprietors' Income:								
Farm	800	1076	1041	1123	99.5	34.5	-3.3	7.9
Mining	114	131	144	159	9.6	14.9	10.1	10.5
Contract Construction	1457	1520	1553	1725	11.7	4.3	2.2	11.1
Manufacturing	6462	7005	7466	8212	9.5	8.4	6.6	10.0
Durables	*2566*	*2732*	*2877*	*3173*	*10.8*	*6.5*	*5.3*	*10.3*
Nondurables	*3896*	*4273*	*4589*	*5039*	*8.6*	*9.7*	*7.4*	*9.8*
Trade	5233	5849	6276	6784	11.3	11.8	7.3	8.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1565	1761	1948	2148	11.3	12.5	10.6	10.3
Transportation & Utilities	2539	2753	3026	3352	12.7	8.4	9.9	10.8
Services	3955	4392	4844	5353	12.6	11.0	10.3	10.5
Other Industries	89	108	122	136	6.0	21.3	12.5	11.9
Government	5123	5576	6068	6597	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.7
Federal Civilian	*1408*	*1518*	*1647*	*1788*	*5.6*	*7.8*	*8.5*	*8.6*
Federal Military	*726*	*785*	*857*	*942*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*9.2*	*9.9*
State & Local	*2990*	*3273*	*3564*	*3867*	*8.7*	*9.5*	*8.9*	*8.5*
Property Income	3875	4449	4943	5472	13.2	14.8	11.1	10.7
State U.I. Benefits	109	113	246	273	-31.0	3.7	117.7	11.0
Other Transfers	4291	4930	5458	5981	9.6	14.9	10.7	9.6
Less: Social Ins. Contributions	1439	1600	1759	1994	11.7	11.2	9.9	13.3
Resident Adjustment	-92	-95	-93	-96	----	----	----	----
Total Personal Income	34087	37968	41283	45225	11.6	11.4	8.7	9.5
Nonfarm Personal Income	33287	36892	40242	44102	10.5	10.8	9.1	9.6
% of U.S. Nonfarm	1.99	1.95	1.95	1.94	----	----	----	----

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Table 3 Atlanta SMSA Wage & Salary Employment for 1978 With Forecasts for 1979, 1980 and 1981

	1978	1979	1980	1981	78-79	79-80	80-81
Industry							
Contract Construction	38.7	37.5	35.1	35.6	-3.2	-6.4	1.4
Manufacturing	135.4	135.7	133.8	136.3	0.2	-1.4	1.9
Durables	*67.0*	*66.9*	*65.2*	*66.9*	*-0.1*	*-2.5*	*2.6*
Lumber	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	-3.2	-3.3	10.3
Furniture	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	-8.1	-6.5	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.5	1.0	-2.7	2.7
Primary Metals	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.3	-2.1	4.3
Fabricated Metals	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.9	0.0	-2.5	2.6
Nonelectrical Machinery	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.8	9.8	1.5	0.0
Electrical Machinery	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.8	6.7	3.6	2.3
Transportation Equipment	23.5	22.3	21.1	21.6	-4.9	-5.5	2.4
Other Durables	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	-3.0	3.1
Nondurables	*68.4*	*68.8*	*68.6*	*69.4*	*0.6*	*-0.3*	*1.2*
Food	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.5	-1.4	1.7	1.1
Textiles	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	2.9	0.0	1.4
Apparel	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	1.0	-1.0	0.0
Paper	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2	-2.7	-4.1	2.9
Printing	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.2	2.2	0.7	1.4
Chemicals	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	1.4	-1.3	0.0
Other Nondurables	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	2.0	-2.0	2.0
Transportation	76.3	78.3	80.3	81.9	2.6	2.6	2.0
Trade	239.2	238.9	242.2	245.4	-0.1	1.4	1.3
Wholesale	*90.8*	*91.6*	*92.1*	*92.5*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.4*
Retail	*148.4*	*147.3*	*150.1*	*152.9*	*-0.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	58.8	61.6	63.3	64.5	4.7	2.8	1.9
Services	157.5	160.1	162.0	164.5	1.7	1.2	1.5
Government	147.4	151.7	154.6	157.0	2.9	1.9	1.6
Federal	*30.0*	*30.4*	*30.6*	*30.7*	*1.4*	*0.7*	*0.3*
State & Local	*117.4*	*121.3*	*124.0*	*126.3*	*3.3*	*2.2*	*1.9*
Total Wage & Salary Employment	853.3	863.8	871.3	885.2	1.2	0.9	1.6

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Table 4 Atlanta SMSA Personal Income for 1978 With Forecasts for 1979, 1980 and 1981

	1978	1979	1980	1981	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81
Total Personal Income*	15041	16601	18174	20007	11.7	10.4	9.5	10.1
Wage & Salaries	11128	12167	13267	14624	11.3	9.3	9.0	10.2
Other Labor Income	1065	1187	1312	1452	15.5	11.5	10.5	10.7
Proprietors' Income	745	797	813	850	13.6	7.0	2.0	4.6
Farm	*38*	*49*	*41*	*42*	----	----	----	----
Nonfarm	*707*	*748*	*772*	*808*	*11.3*	*5.9*	*3.1*	*4.7*
Property Income	1705	1952	2177	2419	13.3	14.5	11.5	11.1
Transfer Payments	1458	1638	1828	2007	7.7	12.3	11.6	9.8
Less: Social Ins. Contributions	685	758	838	953	12.9	10.7	10.6	13.7
Total Earnings	12938	14151	15392	16926	11.8	9.4	8.8	10.0
Farm	47	59	53	55	----	----	----	----
Total Nonfarm	12891	14092	15339	16877	11.6	9.3	8.8	10.0
Government	1868	2037	2232	2452	11.1	9.0	9.6	9.9
Federal Civilian	*590*	*645*	*703*	*764*	*9.4*	*9.4*	*9.0*	*8.6*
Federal Military	*49*	*52*	*56*	*60*	*-1.2*	*4.4*	*8.2*	*8.3*
State & Local	*1229*	*1340*	*1473*	*1628*	*12.5*	*9.1*	*9.9*	*10.5*
Private Nonfarm	11023	12055	13107	14419	11.7	9.4	8.7	10.0
Manufacturing	2160	2313	2447	2713	8.9	7.1	5.8	10.9
Durables	*1236*	*1304*	*1360*	*1515*	*8.7*	*5.5*	*4.3*	*11.4*
Nondurables	*924*	*1009*	*1087*	*1198*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*7.7*	*10.2*
Contract Construction	684	713	723	797	13.1	4.2	1.4	10.3
Transportation, etc.	1663	1822	2019	2231	13.8	9.6	10.8	10.5
Trade	3211	3548	3825	4150	11.5	10.5	7.8	8.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	983	1121	1253	1391	11.5	14.0	11.8	11.0
Services	2287	2538	2797	3088	13.2	11.0	10.2	10.4
Residence Adjustment	-375	-382	-385	-392	----	----	----	----

*Earnings on a residence basis

Georgia State University
College of Business Administration
Economic Forecasting Project
November, 1979

Table 5

Seasonally Adjusted Nonagricultural Employment

	Georgia					Atlanta				
	78-4	79-1	79-2	79-3(P)	Sept.(P)	78-4	79-1	79-2	79-3(P)	Sept.(P)
Total	2001.2	2036.4	2017.0	2011.7	2004.5	861.6	871.3	861.2	853.3	858.9
Mining	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7					
Contract Construction	99.2	102.4	94.0	92.4	91.8	39.3	39.4	37.3	36.8	36.3
Manufacturing	515.4	519.5	516.9	515.4	512.1	137.0	136.6	134.1	135.5	135.9
Durables	*177.2*	*176.6*	*173.5*	*175.1*	*174.0*	*68.?*	*67.2*	*65.4*	*67.2*	*67.9*
Lumber	29.1	29.8	29.5	29.0	28.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0
Furniture	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Stone, Clay, Glass	18.3	18.3	17.9	17.9	18.0	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5
Primary Metals	15.9	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
Fabricated Metals	20.2	20.4	19.8	19.5	19.2	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8
Nonelectrical Machinery	19.3	19.6	19.4	19.8	19.9	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8
Electrical Machinery	18.3	18.9	19.1	18.9	19.3	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.6
Transportation Equipment	35.0	32.1	30.5	32.4	31.8	24.9	22.6	21.2	22.5	23.1
Other Durables	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2
Nondurables	*338.2*	*342.9*	*343.4*	*340.3*	*338.1*	*68.4*	*69.4*	*68.7*	*68.3*	*68.0*
Food	56.7	58.2	58.7	56.8	55.7	18.0	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.6
Textiles	121.5	123.5	123.8	123.5	122.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0
Apparel	75.4	75.2	74.8	74.6	74.6	10.3	10.4	10.0	10.1	10.2
Paper	27.0	27.3	27.6	27.4	27.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.1
Printing	21.4	21.6	21.5	21.8	21.8	13.8	14.0	13.7	13.9	13.9
Chemicals	16.4	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.6	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.4
Leather	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8
Other Nondurables	16.9	17.4	17.4	16.8	16.9					
Transportation, Comm., Utilities	128.0	128.9	127.5	128.3	128.6	78.0	77.8	78.2	78.7	78.6
Trade	458.2	470.9	464.7	461.7	459.8	239.5	244.3	239.2	236.1	235.7
Wholesale	*145.4*	*146.8*	*145.7*	*146.0*	*145.3*	*91.4*	*92.0*	*91.6*	*91.6*	*91.1*
Retail	*312.8*	*324.1*	*319.0*	*315.7*	*314.5*	*148.1*	*152.3*	*147.6*	*144.5*	*144.6*
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	103.1	104.9	105.2	105.2	105.5	59.5	60.7	61.5	61.9	62.1
Services	295.6	305.2	302.6	301.0	302.1	159.1	160.7	159.0	152.9	158.4
Government	394.0	396.7	398.4	400.0	396.9	149.2	151.8	151.9	151.4	151.9
Federal	*81.4*	*82.7*	*82.3*	*82.0*	*82.0*	*29.6*	*30.9*	*31.0*	*30.0*	*29.8*
State & Local	*312.6*	*314.0*	*316.1*	*318.0*	*314.9*	*119.6*	*120.9*	*120.9*	*121.4*	*122.1*